Congress Carbary

Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

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Mr. H. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel, in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

WAR IN EUROPE.

We published yesterday, in an extra, and we publish to-day in our regular issue, the last ad vices from the East relative to the long threat ened contest between Russia and Turkey.

Our readers may remember that we state some weeks ago our conviction that an European war was unavoidable. That conviction was not founded more on the plain, aggressive policy of Russia than on the enthusiasm which that policy had created among the people, and more especially among the soldiery of the Ottoman empire. The condition of things was such that the Sultan of Turkey could not avoid hostilities but on the supposition that the Russian Czar would make retractions utterly inconsistent with Russian policy, as presented and exemplified in the course which the Emperor Nicholas has hitherto pursued. The history of politics does not present an example of more undeviating consistency-of long continued pertinacious diplomatic and military effortthan that presented by Russia herself.

It may be that the announcement of actual hostilities is premature. Yet we have but little doubt that actual hostilities have been or will soon be commenced. The condition of Europe is such as to force that result at no very distant day; unless obstacles be interposed which no one at this distance from the theatre of operations can foresee or understand. And a though we regret to see bloodshed, and shrink from the contemplation of the unspeakable woes which cling around all wars, yet we are not to be numbered amongst those who do not look with hope and satisfaction to the great contest which must soon convulse Europe. Violent diseases require violent remedies; and although much useless suffering has been inflicted on mankind by the pride and jealousy of princes. and although much suffering must be inflicted by even necessary and proper contests between nations, yet a war called forth by a necessity springing from the condition of things has never yet failed to vindicate great principles or to secure important advantages for them.

English diplomacy has been almost as con sistent as Russian diplomacy; still the British cabinet committed a great blunder when i permitted the Holstein war to close under cir cumstances that enabled Russia to transfer hundred and fifty thousand troops from her western to her eastern European border-placing it in the power of Austria to crush Hungary and Italy. But there is a Divinity doth shape our ends, rough-hew them how we will. He has read history to but little purpose who does not believe that there is an overruling necessity or Providence which directs the great decisive movements of society. But for such a Provi dence there could be no continuity in history, and no philosophy could be extracted from it teachings. The facts of history would be but as dry bones strung upon a cord, labelled in chronological order, giving no idea of form affairs between Russia and Turkey bids fair to correct the errors which English diplomacy committed four years ago.

For many years-for many decades, Russia has been pressing to the East. Napoleon Bonaparte, when assailed by England, and desirous of making an ally of Russia, drew up a plan of campaign, with all the care and minuteness that always characterized his apparent boldness, for a Cossack invasion of India. That paper is yet in the possession of the Russian government. But what its contents are no one i America, we imagine, is able to tell; yet Russia has always been pressing to the East. Only two practicable roads were open to it. The indomitable courage, and unsleeping watchfulness of the Circassians-taking advantage of the strong defences of the Caucasian mountainshave thus far blocked up one of these roads The other road passes through Turkey, and the great Russio-Turkish question resolves itself into this: Will England and France permit a great bulwark, necessary for their own seenrity, to be broken down? . When the Czar of Russia desired the possession of Constantinople, Napoleon Bonaparte, who was then disposed to make large concessions, said that he could not concede that, for the possession of Constantinople was the empire of the East. If the Ottoman Empire be destroyed the road to India is opened, and the way to Algeria is opened also.

But there are other great points in this pendding war. England and France must sympathise with Turkey. Prussia and Austria must sympathise with Russia. Hungary and Italy can interpose on the flank of the Russian armies. They can check, if they do no more. the movements of the house of Hansburg. The democratic sentiment of Germany, which was betrayed, not fairly beaten, five years ago. will force Prussia to be neutral, or rebuke a breach of neutrality by speedy and condign punishment. Looking to all the bearings of the war question, and discarding from consideration the plain and manifest interests of the United States-looking upon it only as involving the advancement of correct ideas and better institutions in Europe-we really and truly desire that the next arrival from beyond the Atlantic may bring the news that war has begun. In the sound of the first gun we will recognize a voice that tells of incalculable advantages to the United States-a voice that proclaims that republican ideas have yet another chance for ascendency in Europe.

The number of offers of aid to the Turk ish government, from Poles, Hungarians, &c., is almost incredible. The offers are not con fined to the refugees in France; they have come from the United States, from Hungary, cratic party. We want no stronger, sounder, Poland and Italy

At a recent celebration of the Young Friends of Ireland, the following toast was given: "Woman—She needs no culogy; she speaks for herself."

"The war, that for a space did fail, And BRONSON is the cry."

We have never known a stronger feeling of sympathy to prevail among the masses of the people, than prevails at present, towards Judge Bronson. In the absence of all complaint of dereliction in official duty, without mingling active ly in the complicated involutions of New York politics, he has been pursued by his relentless oes, of the opposing faction, even unto death But as the corn that dies, and is buried, springs up into renewed life, and changing from a little grain into a green and flourishing plant, so will the martyr, Bronson, rise from his official grave, renewed and exalted. In his person, if we do not mistake the signs of the times, there will be exhibited a palpable resurrection from the dead, that will be as startling and terrible to the Buffalo platform Van Baren party of New York, as it will be inspiring to the national lemocrats. "The blood of the martyrs is the eed of the church."

Expressions of sympathy come to us from he north and the south, the east and the west. It is indeed to be deplored, and chiefly by the south, that Dickinson, Bronson, and O'Conor, three of the purest and most unffinching pariots that the country can boast, should incur ensure, and be threaten edwith expulsion from the democratic party, because of their zeal for pure party organization, and their noble vinication of the rights of the south.

The south, if its vaunted gallantry and chi alry remain to it, should stand by them as one man. If these patriots have committed any errors, any indiscretions, (and of such we are yet to hear,) they have flowed from zeal in their behalf. When others failed and shrank back in the hour of need, these men and their associates, met the crisis like men, yea, like brave nen and patriots.

But yet it was no sectional ground that they ssumed. They simply stood by the Constituion, and in being true to that, they were true alike to north and south. They did not, and to not, like their arch foe the elder Van Buren, proclaim themselves "northern men with southern feelings." They scorn such hypocisv. They claim to be of the north where they were born and reared, but they look upon the Constitution as the compact that binds all sections together, and they claim that its guaranties and protections shall cover both the orth and the south. For these views, and onstructions of that instrument, and for their idelity in vindicating them, a demand is made o sacrifice them. It is needless to attempt to disguise it. An effort, a most malignant effort, s now being made to sacrifice them, because of their fidelity to the Constitution and their naintenance under it, of the rights of the onth

Then it were worse than ingratitude for outhern men and southern presses, to join in the cry that has been raised against them. It mites us to the heart to hear one word of re roach against them from a southern man Abuse, vilify, strike down these our defenders? Never. Be unjust and ungrateful to those men of the north, who stood by you in your hour of need, and where will you find friends when your days of darkness and of trouble return.

We ask both the south and the north, and onservative democrats everywhere, to speak out still more distincly. We desire them to give eloquent and vehement utterance to their elings and their sympathies. If we mistake not, what we have already heard, is but the be ginning of the end; it is the first note of that trumpet, whose rising blast will ring through ntain and valley-through the broad rannas of the south, and the populous cities of of the north.

The south, especially the south, should brand the presses and the politicians who brand these men. We hope that they will mark them with marks that will not soon be effaced. They de serve that fate and we hope that they will get their deserts.

We want peace and tranquility. But it in vain "to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace"-nor are we of those who, however nuch we may desire repose, would purchase it at the price of chains and slavery.

Whenever any movement is made, or me aced, that is hostile to the Constitution and to the interests it protects-and the friends of those interests, we will lift up our voice to denounce it. We think that the best way, and the only way to preserve peace, is to sound the alarm at the first approach of danger. We are a "Sentinel" and it peculiarly behooves us to see that all is well

TRUE BASIS OF NATIONAL DEMO-CRATIC ORGANIZATION.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The following is the chart of principles adopted by the organization known as the "Young Men's Democratic National Club of New York:"

"A taithful support of the Constitution of th United States and its compromises, gratefully acknowledging the benefits conferred and enjoyed thereby, with a willingness to discharge the obliations enjoined.

'An unyielding determination to maintain in its integrity the democratic republican party, with a sacred regard to its principles and usages, as the same have been from time to time declared by its regularly authorized delegates in the various na-tional conventions of the party, but more especially the platforms adopted by the conventions of 1848

"A hearty support of the principles upon which the present administration were elected into power, including a faithful execution of the fugitive slave aw, or amendments of the same, if amendments shall be necessary to render it more efficient and

"A firm opposition to the application of what is known as the "Wilmot proviso," either in the acquisition of territory, or in the establishment of territorial governments for any territory which may be hereafter acquired by the United States."

This chart contains the very essence of democracy. A faithful adherence to the principles here laid down, will protect them against any error, heresy or scism. There is no room on such a platform for the disorganizers and destructives of the freesoil faction. It is hardly o be supposed, from what is known of them and their affiliations, that the young Van Burens and such like would construct so strong and satisfactory a platform, if they were to form a young men's organization. Such are the sentiments and principles of the national democrats, and yet some of the presses of the country have had the presumption to read them out of the demopurer democracy, than is contained in the above chart of principles.

will be right so long as they stick to the principles they announce. They stand by the Constitution; they stand by the rights of the States -by the fugitive-slave law-by the north and by the south; they stand by the national demo cratic party. Whatever party asserts these things in theory, and sustains them in practice must be an honest and a patriotic party. This is the party to which Dickinson, Bronson, and O'Conor belong. Until it can be shown that Van Buren, Cochrane, Fowler, &c., have given n their adhesion to such a platform as the above, we do not think that sound democrats can give in their adhesion to them. Between the wo divisions southern men certainly ought not o halt. One would so construe the Constituion as to deprive the south of its most important constitutional rights; the other would so interpret it as to secure every protection to those rights.

PUBLIC OPINION. We have hitherto'refrained from making ex racts from other papers in relation to the questions at issue between the different sections of the democratic party. We preferred stating our own opinions and vindicating them by such arguments as seemed to us strong and appropriate. We preferred, in a word, to let hose opinions rest on their own intrinsic merits. But we have been so much urged to give extracts from other papers, and indeed it has become so common with the presses of the country to do so, that we have determined, from time to time, as we conveniently can, to pubish articles from other presses on these subects. We commence this to-day with a few we have hitherto expressed.

We copy from the Richmond Examiner of vesterday the following strong article in reation to the questions involved in the New York controversy. We read it with pleasure, great pleasure, and beg leave to invite to it the attention of our readers. We take the liberty of italicising portions of it.

"The crowded condition of our columns pre ents, to-day, the extended commentary which we intended upon the absorbing political con-troversy—so painful to every sincere friend of southern interests and advocate of republican doctrines—which is now pending between Mr. Dickinson and his northern colleagues on one ide, and Mr. Marcy, the Aaron's rod of the dministration, on the other.

"Many democratic prints are busily calculat ing the right and wrong of this matter, and painfully endeavoring to fix their own latitude and longitude in the premises. Those only will safely navigate the dangerous seas who can discard men in their calculations, and be guid-ed only by the compass of principle—who can disregard the clamor and consternation of the erew of politicians, to calmly study the log book and chart of the lofty stars and firmament which designate the path of duty and right.
"The duty of the democratic press is to de

fend the principles of the party, and the integr rity of the republican cause. It is under no obligation to maintain the infallibility of erring men whether in place or out of it. The day i authority furnish the sole unquestionable rule of conduct and propriety—in which the oracles of an organ, great or small, must be received by the faithful with the same implicit obedience which was once accorded to bulls from the Va

The press—even the political press is eman cipated-and the generous spirit of our repub lican people is found by repeated experiments, to be more tolerant of the errors and wayward-ness of bold and independent journalism, than of the time-serving caution of those oracular prints, which like oysters, shut themselves up prudence, and only move as carried by the bbing and flowing of the popular tide.
"The southern portion of the republican part

have earnestly deprecated the incorporation of New York polemics into our national politic They have from the first lamented the considera the infatuated attention which the ad ministration has given to the political affairs of that State. Over and over again they have expressed their surprise and their mortification the fact. They have endeavored-by warning each other of the tendency of these local strifes to swallow up all other subjects, to the destruc-tion of our whole national organization—to awaken the authorities at Washington to the

danger of their conduct.
"What has lately been their surprise and cha grin to see the administration from being attenice and concerned spectators of these local contests, actually entering the lists themselve siding with the party most obnoxious to one half of the Union, and draggling the ermine of State the sewers of politics. That is not the worst of their case. We fear they have taken sides where there is the least political patriotism and purity. that they have formed an alliance with men who will either lead them astray from national principles, or will betray them, and the South dong with them.

"So long as the administration stood aloog from these local strifes, and dealt even-handed justice to both contestants, their position was de fensible; they furnished the nucleus around which the whole national democracy could rally; their appointments from that section of belli which was most obnoxious to one half the Union could be defended upon national grounds of compromise. But when they abanon the position of neutrality and take actual side with an obnoxious faction against such men as Dickinson, they compel the south like wise to assume a decided position. Reduced to that alternative, the chivalrous and generous south can do no otherwise than stand by the men in their trial who stood by them in their own tribulation.

From the Norfolk (Va.) News. The Southside Democrat, speaking of the removal of Collector Browson, used the following language:

We are friends of the President. We be lieve that every measure and opinion and ap-pointment that has emanated from him since he delivery of his inaugural has been the result of a sincere conviction of duty and an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the democratic party. That he has committed errors in the application of his impulses in paricular cases we agree, but they have been few, very few. The recent dismissal of Mr. Bronson s an error of this kind-one that we shall not lefend, but be candid to admit. Only by the lemocratic journals of the country pursuing this course can the administration be kept on the right track. Administrations will run off occasionally; and when they do, they should be informed of the fact. This is the course we

intend to pursue.

We fear, in the recent sentence, interested councils have prevailed in the cabinet. We the whole democratic family has been as much considered by some of the president's advisers. n this matter, as have been consulted the propable effects of a reverse course upon the fu ture political fortunes of certain distinguished

But we forbear to trust ourselves further or this subject. We shall await with anxiety the progress of rapidly transpiring events. Before we have done, however, we have a word of counsel to tender the northern "hunkers."

It is to preserve temperance and forget not their principles. It is to avoid, what many Young Men's Democratic Club of New York, It is to abstain from imputing to the President

unworthy motives in ejecting from office one them to their fate of their leaders. They should remember that the President still has the unabated confidence of the south, and that their attacks upon him will only serve to alienate from them and their eause the sympathy of the southern democracy, cause the sympathy of the southern democracy, which they now have. We caution Dickinson, O'Conor, and Bronson to be on their guard. All, we hope, will yet come right.

From the Alexandria Standard Judge Bronson's Removal.

We are the fast friend of the present admir

stration, but we claim to conduct a free press

not consider that friendship is best man

ifested by indiscriminate praise, or enmity ne cessarily evinced by occasional censure. The general policy of Mr. Pierce and his constitu tional advisers we expect to approve of and to applaud, because they were placed in the post tion which they now occupy because of their past devotion to the principles of the republican party, and on account of the confidence which the people entertained that their future which the people entertained that their future course in the administration of the governmen would be but a counterpart of their forme lives. Our zealous advocacy of Mr. Pierce's election, and the cordiality with which we hailed his elevation to the highest office in the world, does not at all constrain us to approve acts which call for condemnation-acts which in jeoparding the integrity of the party, en-danger the success of its principles. On the contrary, we should be forgetful of the duties of an independent journalist, and recreant to the cause of the true democracy, if we allowed to pass without a notice of our disapproval any act which we conscientiously believe to be wrong. Such an act do we consider the recent removal of Judge Bronson from the custom house at New York—in such a light do we re gard Mr. Guthrie's interference in the New York controversy. It little became the exalted position which that gentleman occupies, it was eminently calculated to establish a dangerextracts which fully bear us out in the views ous precedent. Whether intentional or not was essentially an interference on the part of the federal government with State affairs, and serves as an unmistakeable indication of the alarming growth of the centralizing influence of that government. Let us look to Mr. Guthrie himself to see if we can find any justifica tion of his course. In his first letter, Mr. Guthrie clearly admits by implication that the democratic party in New York was divided and disorganized. In his second letter he states in plain terms that he wished to guard the collect or "against distinctions between democrats founded upon local politics and local divisions." In his former letter he tells Judge Bronson that "it so happens that your appointments have generally been made from that portion of the party to which you adhere;" another implied admission to the effect that the question which had caused the division was federal in its character. Now, if Mr. Guthrie knew—as ve have every reason to believe he did knowof the division of the party; if he did not wish the collector to make his appointments with reference to the opinions of the ap-pointees on State politics; if he was disatisfied with these appointments, as his first letter plainly intimated, what, we respectfully ask, could have been the ground of that dissat-isfaction? Was he dissatisfied that the mer who had been true to the democratic faith, and suffered political martyrdom for vindicating the principles adopted and set forth in the Baltimore platform; was he dissatisfied that thes men had come in for a share of the custom house patronage? We cannot do Mr. Guthrie the injustice to believe it. We cannot believe that a southern man and a State rights repub-lican can have more sympathy with Dix than Dickinson. What then could it have been that called upon the head of that distinguished and alented old line democrat, Judge Bronson, the ndignation and resentment of Mr. Guthrie? We have it in Mr. Guthrie's own words, in which he expresses the expectation that Judge Bronson would recognise that portion of the party as democrats who, distinctly avowing and

firmly maintaining the principles of the Balti-more platform, are entitled to be so recognised, in the only way that will carry conviction with it. We do not pretend to quote his exact words, but we give the literal meaning of them. Now, there is no complaint that the hunke lemocrats had not been appointed to office. And what can the honorable secretary mean n he speaks of that portion of the part distinctly avowing and firmly maintaining the principles of the Baltimore platform, unless he neans the freesoil portion of the democratic party who voted for Van Buren in 1848. an see no other construction which Mr. Guth ie's letter will bear; and yet, again, we have him expressing disapprobation of Judge Bron-son's course, as stated by that gentleman when he says: "It is possible that I may be mistake in supposing that the freesoil section has got its full share of the places; for, in distributing the little offices in my gift, which have for the most part gone among the rank and file of the party, have neither had the time or the inclination to do much by way of investigating the ante cedent of men who were supposed to be all right men." Mr. Guthrie understands from his and complains that freesoilers have been appointed to office, and yet the appointees were iken from the freesoil section of the democratic party—the very men whom Mr. Guthrie, if we understand him, wished to have appoint

Was this course worthy of James Guth Was it consistent with the character of the statesman, or in keeping with the bearing of a man who dares to do right, regardless of consequences? To complain first that the free soil democrats had not been appointed by Judge Bronson—not only to request, but to demand that no distinction be made between the two sections, and, then, when overmastered by Judge Bronson's gentlemanly and unanswerable ro oinder, to deny that he had ever intimated such a wish, and to expel the collector from the public service! Can the officer who dismissed udge Bronson from the custom house at New York in terms which, if in accordance with his own ideas of good taste, are certainly incompatible with the dignity of his office-can h be a colleague, agreeing in the sentiments which Judge Campbell and Mr. McClelland ecently expressed, the former in his letter to Mr. Benton, the latter in that which he addre sed to Colonel Wynkoop, of Pennsylvania?
"The timid may falter, and the treacherous may desert," but the democratic party will condemn, unconditionally condemn, this act of Mr.

From the Southside Democrat Daniel S. Dickinson and the Virginia De-

The New York Evening Past quotes some extracts from the Norfolk Argus to show that the true patriot, whose name heads this para-graph, is losing friends in the south, especially Virginia. We find among these extracts the following:

"Our people will not consent to become the victims of corrupt and trattorous demagogues, blindly bent on the accomplishment of their own selfish schemes of factious ascendancy.

"With all the past professions and noble sen-timents which have heretofore characterized the course of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and endeared him so much to the south, his posi tion, under existing circumstances, is well calculated to excite suspicion and distrust. Discerning minds think they can perceive in his present superserviceable zeal, a disposition to promote his own views and party schemes, rather than an anxious desire to benefit the cause of the south?

The Norfolk Argus speaks, of course, for itself, as we venture that not a half dozen of its outhern readers indulge either in such "sus picion' or "discern in his present course any dis position to promote his own views and party schemes." On the contrary, they view him as they have ever done, the noble self-sacrificing statesman, who stood by them in the hour of adversity, when many of their own timid natural defenders qualled and ignominously left

Such sentiments from a

in the Virginia Woodstock Tenth Legio Secretary Guthrie and Collector Bro

The recent letter of the Secretary of th Treasury to Judge Bronson, collector for the port of New York, and the rejoinder of the lat-ter, have created a considerable stir among the quid nuncs. Mr. Guthrie charges Mr. Bronson with having violated an obligation binding upon him, and assumed by him when he ac cepted the collectorship, in the appointment of his clerks, &c.; that he had made his appointments from the old hunker branch of the party, almost exclusively, instead of distributing his patronage equally between that branch and the freesoilers, or barnburners. Mr. B. says, in reply, that "it is undoubtedly true that more appointments have been made from one section of the party than from the other; and a single reason will be sufficient to show why it was proper to pursue that course. Most of the custom-house appointments for this port have al-ways been made from the counties of New York and Kings, in which are the three large cities which form a part of the port. In 1848 the democratic and freesoil vote in those counties bore the relation of more than four for th former to one for the latter." Mr. B.'s argu ment is, therefore, that he has made a pro rate distribution of offices between these two see

We can appreciate the good intentions of Mr. Pierce and his cabinet in their efforts to conciliate and unite the New York democracy by distributing the patronage at its disposa oqually between the two contending branches of the party; yet, judging from what has already transpired, we think it highly probable that the result will be, that the administration will find itself ere long floundering in the meshes of one of the most corrupt political organizations that was ever known in this country; an organiza-tion which, in truth, is "held together by the cohesive power of plunder," and which must fall to pieces whenever there are no offices. State or federal, to be bestowed. In our humble judgment, the national administration would better preserve the unity of the party and sustain its own dignity, by abstaining from any participation in the local questions that agitate and divide parties in New York, and that the most prudent course will be, to leave the settle-ment of the question of the distribution of patronage with those in whom it is invested by

From the South Side Democrat of 21st inst-The Bronson Letter. Collector Bronson's letter, in reply to the cir cular of the Secretary of the Treasury, is before the people. It is a calm defence of himself from the charge of favoritism in the distri-bution of the offices in his gift made in the letter of Secretary Guthrie; and, as such, de serves consideration, apart from the character, ability and position of its author. The treasury letter we lamented as an ill-advised and unfignified interference in a concern with which the secretary should not have busied himself and this, because it is exalting the squabble of a State difference into the position of a na-tional affair, and raising the factions of a small minority into the aspect of general disruption, to say nothing of its legality. We confess we had expected a different reply from collector Bronson, but found no little pleasure in seeing Bronson, but found no little pleasure in seeing that he has not allowed personality, and the exhibition of feeling, to mar the respect which should attach to so grave a document.

The publication of the letter but confirms us

in our opinion, that the proper, the only saf course to be pursued, is to let the difficultie and differences of New York politics be settled if possible, in that State, and, with this view we must deprecate any interference in the mat ter from without as unwarranted and injudi

Reply of Collector Bronson.

Judge Bronson, collector of New York, has published a reply to Secretary Guthrie's note of admonition. It is calm and dignified, but

man who feels that he is writing his own death warrant; and from all indications, we fear it is even so. It is perhaps too much to expect that the administration should retreat at this stage of his case. And yet we wish sincerely it were otherwise. Nobody doubts that Bronson is an honest and sound democrat and a faithful officer; that if let alone he will remain true to his faith and party fealty; and that to eject him from office will be nearly equivalent to forcing him into the ranks of the opposition.

It will be poor consolation that we secure John Van Buren by his ostracism. We would not give three such men as Dickinson, Bronson, and O'Conor, for all the freesoilers that ever first swore and then forswore treason to th Constitution.

Mr. O'Conor is also the author of a letter

ess measured than that of his colleague. Winchester Virginian.

The Courier and Enquirer exercises itself n a second review of Secretary Guthrie. It is

rather pungent:

"Mr. Guthrie is an unskilful headsman: awkard, brutal hacking disgusts everybody. To arraign and condemn Collector Bronson for the causes stated in his first dispatch violated all dea of right; to put him out of official existence in the style just exhibited offends every sense of decency. The Secretary apparently official duty. He seems bent upon producing a new epoch in public life by substituting the most sordid motives for honorable principles of action, and angry and coarse language for the alm, guarded, and strictly courteous phraseology which has heretofore marked our officia intercourse. He is endeavoring to put his sub-ordinates upon the footing of Swiss hirelings, and adapts his style of speech accordingly. He does not present an argument, or show a fact to justify his course; he does not make even the show of an attempt to reply to the defence of the collector, but drags him up to the block at once for 'a manifest spirit of insusording

The Milwaukie News, a national dem ocratic journal, expresses itself in the following nanly terms with reference to the quarrel b ween the Washington Union and Mr. Dick-

"However far the Union may go in order to misrepresent the position of the true democracy of New York, it goes too far when it permits the anonymous libeller to attempt to strike down so true a democratic statesman as Daniel S. Dickinson. That journal commits a fatal mistake when it assaults a democrat whose national reputation is so well earned as his. If ve believed it truly represented southern seniments in its treatme ent of the statesman whose senatorial career affords the most memo rable instance of self-sacrifice on the altar of he constitutional rights of the south, we would be forced to abandon the idea that there could be such a thing as common gratitude, to say nothing of the vaunted chivalry of the south But the Union misrepresented the south. The Richmond Enquirer, the ablest administration paper in Virginia, comes handsomely to the defence of one who did not shrink from the defence of the south when it was assailed b

Old Squire B --- was elected Judge of the merior court of some county in Georgia. When be went home, his delighted wife exclaimed— Now, my dear, you are Judge, what am I?" "The same darned fool you allers was," was the Agricultural

Kennebec Agricultural Society. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICUI TURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The committee on agricultural implements and bec hives would report that there were five ploughs entered for your premiums, by Mr. Garfield, of Augusta. These were manufactured by him, and exhib-

branch of mechanical industry. We award your first premium for sward plough to No. 26, (Prouty & Mears',) presented by Mr. Garfield. Your second premium for the same, to the Prouty's Michigan plough, so

ited evidences of skill and workmanship in this

As there was no seed plough entered for premium, although two were exhibited, we did not feel authorized to bestow your premium on

There was one of Prouty & Co.'s sub-soi ploughs, offered by Mr. Garfield, but as there are later improvements on this implement than what are exhibited in this, your committee came to the conclusion not to award your premiun on this one.

Mr. Garfield also exhibited a very handsom y made swivel, or side-hill plough, which we ommend to those who wish to purchase such an implement.

Mr. Cofren, of Readfield, exhibited some five or six ploughs, of the Minor & Horton pattern, manufactured by himself. They were not entered for premium, but we recommend them to the attention of farmers. Two kinds of straw cutters were exhibited

Mr. Garfield. One of them was Hovey's by Mr. Garfield. One of them was Hotel. Patent, No. 8, and the other was Stiles' Patent These, though very different in their mode o operation, are nevertheless very excellent im-plements. No premium was offered for straw cutters, but we take the liberty to commend them to the attention of farmer

Fraud in Fruit Trees.

The Worcester Spy states that during the past two seasons various counties have been visited by pretended travelling agents of large and well known nurseries. These who have and well known nurseries. Those who have been inveigled into purchasing fruit trees of them have almost invariably been disappointed in their trees, some to such an extent as to refuse to set them out. These trees are said to be manufactured in an obscure part of the State of New York, by the process of root grafting, which is done by taking the roots of old trees in the winter and cutting them up into small pieces into each of which is grafted a scion. are planted in the spring, and grow vigorously for three or four years, but soon come to stand, assuming the appearance and decrepi tude of old trees. Many kinds, naturally good bearers, when propagated in this way, will hardly bear at all.

The raising and importation of fruit trees has, within a few years past, become an important branch of trade. No business is more open to fraud, and in few is more deception prac-ticed. A horticulturist should never buy trees of strolling, irresponsible dealers.

The best Fowls for Farmers.

My blooded fowls do not prove equally prof itable; the Polands, being yarded and well fed, having lime and gravel and a little fresh meat. have laid more eggs than most other varieties: but, when without meat, the eggs have been My Bolton Grevs have eat little and laid well.

without setting; but several litters of their chick ens have all been taken by the rats, and I have labored in vain to raise any where rats could The Golden Pheasants are more beautiful: have laid almost continually, and none of their

chickens have been taken, though running upon the same ground with the Greys. The Grechicks are weakly, while the Pheasants are to sprightly to be caught.
Guilderlands, after being with a cock of another variety, produced half-breeds at first; but

the second litter was obviously pure. They lay the largest eggs, though less in number, and propagate their marks of purity like a wild original breed.

The Black Shanghais I find no demand for,

nor any satisfactory specifications of their faults. leaving us to reflect upon their likeness to an ate race. Shanghais seem every way valuable. White are delicate, and do not rear as well. I had seven chickens hatch from sixty eggs, and five of them lived; while nearly all of colored hatched, and are doing well.

I can discover no superior utility in the longer legs and necks of the Cochin Chinas, yet their great size and other faultless qualities speak volumes in their praise. Of the eight varieties which I breed, the buff Shanghais (sometimes called red, sometimes yellow,) I like the best.
With me they have reared the best, even the
common dunghill not excepted. They have laid good number of large eggs of the best quality, and have nursed their broods well. Those of the best stock weigh from 8 to 10 pounds. One of my breeders weighed 81 pounds, another 91

If the farmers who have not yards for separate breeding would supplant all others with this variety, it could not fail to increase his acome. And when the hen fever shall be past, and its high prices fall away, his chickens, in common market, would sell, not for a shilling, out for half a dollar, and would give a proporionable supply of the finest meat at he Ohio Cultivator.

Virginia State Agricultural Society. The following notice is given for the infor-nation of the members of the society who inend to visit Richmond on occasion of the fair, which will commence at the society's show grounds on the 1st day of November next: At a meeting of the board of president and directors of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, held at Alexandria on the 4th of Octo

oer, 1853, it was—
Ordered, That the recording secretary of the State Agricultural Society be informed that the nembers of the society, the stock, implements and the articles designed for exhibition at the State Fair, will be transported over the Manas-sas Gap Railroad free of charge. The agents of the different stations must be informed what articles will be required to be forwarded one veek in advance, and that the secretary may be irected to forward this order. A true copy from the minutes.

EDWARD GREEN, Sec'y. We are authorized by Mr. Barbour, the pres ent of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company to say "that this company will make the same arrangement in relation to trans-portation of articles and members of the society the State Fair, as made by the Manasse Gap and other Virginia railroad companies, re ceiving, of course, the usual notice in time, etc. etc." The Powhattan Steamboat Company, from Baltimore, "will with much pleasure carry any cattle and agricultural implements that ma e intended for exhibition at your (our) cattle how, to come off on the 1st November. Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Rail road Company will also transport stock and other articles designed for exhibition from Washington and Alexandria, and other interediate stations on the line of their railroad Richmond. Their steamboat will touch at Alexandria on Saturday, the 29th, Monday, the 31st instants, for the purpose of receiving an board what may be offered for transportation to he fair at those dates. We also refer to the adertisement of the Virginia Central, Richmond and Petersburg, and Richmond and Danville Railroad Companies; and will add that the other roads on the south side of James river are expected to do the same as is proposed to be done by the roads abovementioned, but we have not received official authority to commit

them to such action.
C. H. B. WILLIAMS. Rec. Sec'y
Va. State Agricultural Society.

Agriculture in California.

It is now, we believe, a universally conceded fact, that the agricultural capacities of California are equal to those of any part of the world. The geniality of her climate is only equalled by the fertility of her soil; and its extraordinary adaptation to nearly every variety of vege-table and farinaceous production. Every day develops some evidence of the fact that even with partial and unscientific culture this State can now produce a larger bulk of vegetable materials, in like space, than any country now known. There is now growing, in the garden of Mr. Cromwell, says an interior paper, at the nouth of Granite Creek, one and a half miles below Coloma, a mammoth squash, measuring seven feet in circumference, twenty-three and a half inches in diameter, sixteen and a half nches in depth, and weighing one hundred and

en pounds From the same vine was pulled another squash, measuring five feet four inches in cirumference, twenty-one inches in diameter. fifteen inches in depth, and weighs seventy-three pounds. There are also seven others, now up on the same vine, weighing from fifty to sixty five pounds.

On the same patch of ground, several "nut meg" melons grew this season, weighing eleven pounds each. Radishes, eighteen inches in length and five and a half inches in diameter. Two years last spring, Mr. C. put in a few peach seeds, and he has now from them four very fine trees, that have borne fruit this season of the finest flavor and size. One of these trees is over twelve feet in height and ten in breadth. Apple shoots have grown five feet in height this

Forest Leaves .- The fallen foilage of the prest, taken with the rich surface soil, formed partly by the decomposition of previous castings, makes also a good ingredient in the com-post heap. Mid-winter or early spring is the most proper time for accumulating and trans-porting them, as they are at that season wet and consolidated by the pressure of the winter and consolidated by the pressure of the winter snow. When dry, they are not so easily gath-cred. By covering the bottom of the cow-yard with them, and sowing on pulverized charcoal and plaster of Paris, with an occasional sprink-ling of copperss dissolved in water, a dry and comfortable lodging will be secured to the aricomfortable lodging will be secured to the animals, and an excellent manure obtained. Many loads can be made annually in this way .- Ger mantown Telegraph.

Heavy Turkeys and Geese. Accounts have been given in several periodicals of the second poultry show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England that was held this last summer, at Gloucester. Some of the turkeys were enormously heavy. Those be-longing to Lord Fairlee weighed forty-nine pounds each. Would'nt that be a bouncer for

thanksgiving dinner? Among the geese, it is stated, there were nine pens containing a gander and two geese each, and each averaged thirty-four pour Those which took the premium, weighed respectively, 41, 40, 49½, and 39 lbs. The variety

called the Toulouse goose were the heaviest.

Such heavy geese would give a Christmas dinner to half of a common sized parish, and leave fragments enough for a washing day dinner besides, while two or three of them would yield feathers enough to make a good bed .- Maine Farmer.

The Dardanelles.

The old gates of Janus were opened when Rome was at war; and their modern proto types, the Dardanelles straits, are open only when a state of war makes treaty stipulations void, and the Porte deems it to be necessary to admit his allies through them to protect his capitol. The accounts we have are that they are now open for the passage of the British and

French fleets.

The Dardanelles, from which the strait, or Hellespont, derives its name, are four strong castles built opposite to each on the European castles built opposite to each on the Kurs of Conand Asiatic coasts; and are the keys of Con stantinople. Two of these castles, the old castles, were raised by Mahommed II., soon after the conquest of Constantinople, in 1453; the other two, the new castles, were built in the middle of the seventeenth century to proteet the Turks against the Venetians. latter command the entrance to the Hellespont and the distance from each is about two miles and a quarter; in four hours' sail up the strait are the old castles, which are about three quarters of a mile apart. These are well mounted with formidable batteries. All along the European shore to the Marmora the aspect of nature in its ruggedness corresponds with the frown of the guns; but the scenery on the Asiatic shore is beautiful. The region abounds, too, in places famous in classic story. Here it was Leander paid his nightly visit to Hero; here the ill-fated hosts of Xerxes crossed on a bridge of boats; here Solyman crossed on a bare rait; and, in modern times, here Byron swam from

Sestos to Abydos. Sestos to Abydos.

These famous straits have been more than once passed. In 1770 the Russian squadron, under Elphistone, appeared before the tower castles; and the admiral actually went by without damage. But the other ships did not follow him, and he returned, with drums and trumpets sounding. A British fleet under Admiral Duckworth forced their passage in 1807. Duckworth, in his dispatch to his government, giv-ing an account of this fact, acknowledges that he ran a narrow chance. He set sail on the morning of the 19th of February. At a quartor before nine the whole squadron, under a remendous fire, had passed the outer castles; at half past nine the leading ship, the Canopus, entered the narrow passage of Sestos and Aby dos, under a heavy cannonade from both cas tles, receiving stone shot of 800 pounds weight. Each ship, as it passed, had to endure this cannonade. The admiral remained before Constantinople until the 3d of March, when his squadron of ten ships returned. In this interval the Turks had been so busy that the eastles were made "doubly formidable." The admiral weighed anchor in the morning of this day, and "every ship was in safety outside of the passage about noon." The admiral, in his dispatch, expresses his "most lively sense" of is good fortune, and admits that had the Turks been allowed a week longer, "it would have been a very doubtful point whether a return would lay open to him at all." He lost 42 killed and 235 ounded. The Turks were so indignant at the escape of the British fleet that they believed the governor of the Dardanelles was bribed by Duckworth, and beheaded him. The Dardanelles are said to be in such formidable condition as to be impregnable.

SCENE IN A COURT IN MAINE. -At the Su reme court in Alfred, Maine, on the 14th inst. illiam E. Haskell, who was convicted on two Judge Howard if he had anything to say, made some hypocritical remarks calculated to propisome hypocritical remarks calculated to propi-tiate the judge, and received sentence of two years in the State prison on each indictment. County attorney Drew observed that the prisoner was a dangerous man, and should had a more severe sentence; and Haskell re plied in some personal remarks, which brought down the audience in a perfect uproar, so that some time clapsed before order was restored. The sheriff then informed Haskell that deputy Lord would take him back to jail, but the pris oner objected, and expressed a willingness to go alone with deputy Moulton. This arrangement was not approved by the sheriff; and when an attempt was made to take Haskell out of the dock, a tremendous fight occurredsheriffs, police and lawyers assisting to bind and carry off the prisoner, who fought like a madman. For this freak, the judge reconsid-ered one of his sentences, and sent him to Thomaston for seventeen years, instead of four. He had prepared a heavy bludgeon with which to knock d own sheriff Moulton, which was the reason of his anxiety for the pleasure of the company of the latter to the iail.